Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.... MONDAY MARCH 26, 1832. [VOL. XII.... NO 616.

PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD.

The following Documents, laid before the PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD COMPANY at its Annual Meeting on Monday the 5th inst. will afford valuable information not only to such Stockholders as were unable to attend on that occasion, but to the public generally. The financial situation of the Company appears no less gratifying, than the state of its affairs in all other respects is cheering, and the prospect ahead animating. *Petersburg Times.*

PRESIDENT's REPORT.

To the Stockholders of the Petersburg Rail Road Company.

GENTLEMEN: I am happy to have it in my power to congratulate you one and all, on the pleasing result of our application to the General Assembly.—Our worthy and able representative in that Honorable Body, has, by unremitted attention and exertions, obtained the full extent of our expectations; tho' strenuously opposed, made friends enough to carry his point by a handsome majority; added to which, the successful progress of our operations on the Road since this time 12 months, is so far encouraging, that it needs only to be known and seen, to strengthen our further efforts to prosecute the subject to the end, with the like spirit and vigor, with which our enterprising community commenced so arduous an undertaking. With such efforts and the additional means now to be obtained from the State, we have nothing to fear: and it may be fairly calculated, that its completion will be effected within the period anticipated by its most sanguine friends in the outset. Money and men (said to be the sinews of war) can do much when well applied. The same maxim will equally apply to Rail Road-making, they are indispensable in the latter as well as the former.

The frequent but unavoidable calls upon you, Gentlemen, hitherto, for funds, will now be somewhat suspended for awhile, by the application of the State's portion of our Capital the receipt of which may be shortly expected, say 60,000 Dollars; meantime however, a moderate call upon you may possibly be necessary to meet the daily demands upon the Company, before the State's portion of her subscription can be obtained; and after the expenditure of which, further calls will necessarily be renewed, which I have no doubt you will promptly meet, with that alacrity and punctuality of which you have already given liberal and ample evidence.

It is a rule, if not a consolation in all cases of investments, that the sooner they are made to effect the desired object, the sooner a fair remuneration may be expected to refund. That that may be the case in our enterprise, the prospect I trust is now fair before us, added to which the probable increase of prosperity it may afford to our whole Town.

It remains now to bring to your view a condensed statement of our Receipts and expenditures: say of 2454 shares of Stock held by 247 individual subscribers, (including 500 shares for the Town) one half of which has been called for in five requisitions to the beginning of the present year, say $122,700

of which there has been to the 1st of the present month received, $111,315

Negotiable Notes in Bank, 5,500

Outstanding of the 5 requisitions, 5,985 122,800

(The excess of $100 was paid by D. W. St. John.)

And of the Funds received there has been expended to the 1st inst. 104,975.02

Balance in Va. Bank, 2,838,85

" " Farmer's Bank, 3,494.63

" " Cash, 6,50 $111,815

Added to the foregoing I have only to state that 10 to 12 miles of the superstructure is nearly if not already prepared to be laid down, as soon as the weather is somewhat more settled and the balance in progress as far as the Road is graded.—150 tons of our iron is arrived at City Point from Liverpool and now receiving and stored on the long wharf; the balance of 450 tons bought last fall in England in lots all to arive early next month, also the Locomotive Engine. 60,000 Spikes have been ordered at the Penitentiary and are daily expected from Richmond, so that in 2 or 3 months we may have the pleasure of a ride at the rate of 12 to 15 miles an hour.

For a futher detail of the progress of the Road, as well as materials, I beg leave to refer you to our Engineer's Report, addressed in the form of a letter to our friend Mr. Brown, with a view of his making use of it before the Legislature; a copy of which Mr. Robinson sent me before he left Richmond; to be presented to you at this annual meeting.

Richmond, Va. Feb. 1st, 1832.

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to my promise when I had last the pleasure of seeing you, I transmit you the following statement of the present condition and prospects of the Petersburg Rail-Road.

The graduation masonry of the road have been completed from the corporation line of Petersburg for about 30 miles Southwardly. Fifteen miles more of Roadway formation have been lately put under contract, are now in a rapid state of execution, and it is expected will be completed by the 1st of July next. This will give ⅗ths of the Road ready for the reception of rails within five months from this time. Arrangements are made so as to avoid any unnecessary delay in laying down the superstructure. Timber is already provided for ½ the distance, and the shipment of rails for thirty miles of road has been commenced at Liverpool, and the whole quantity it is expected will be received at Petersburg by the 1st of April next.

A Locomotive Engine of the most approved construction has been contracted for by the Company in England, and arrangements are made for procuring in this country a second Engine and the necessary Carriages and Cars for the transportation of persons and property.

The distance of 45 miles which as above stated will be ready for the reception of rails by the 1st of July next, extends 3 miles beyond the Meherrin. The Rail-Road on reaching this steam may be expected immediately to command a portion of the trade of the Roanoke as well as that of the intervening country; and the transportatton of passengers and the mail on the great Northern and Southern line. These objects (should no embarrasment be experienced for the want of funds,) may be attained in little more than 12 months from this time, and transportation by the Rail- Road be regularly commenced between Hick's ford and Petersburg in the spring of next year.

It will require it is presumed 12months more to complete the whole Rail-road to the Roanoke.—When this noble stream shall be reached, a trip of four or five hours to tide water, will be substituted for a voyage subject to much uncertainty and delay, and a safe and speedy transportation on a portion of the most important line of communication in our country, be given to a mail and to passengers.

You will see, Sir, from the above statement that the aid of the State is asked to a work of easy execution but by no means an unimportant one. I have no doubt that its patronage may be extented to many works promising larger results but I confidently believe it can be given to none where *the end in proportion to the effort* will be as brilliant. If the above view is correct, the subscription of the State will scarcely be paid before returns will be received on it. It will be deemed a confirmation of this that the Stock of the Company, notwithsanding the rapid drafts on stockholders, has stood steadily at par. In other respects involving higher State considerations the work seems to be more eminently entitled to patronage. As an arm of defence or an instrument for the conveyance of intelligence, its importance under certain circustances can scarcely be appeciated. But looking only to its ordinary every day uses, it is certainly a strong consideration in its favor, that it presents in a portion of the Commonwealth accessable to every visitor at its Seat of Government, a specimen of a Rail Road of superior order, one adapted to locomotive power, and one unsurpassed in beauty of utline, in directness or in favorable graduation by any thing yet undertaken in our country.

I ought to add that the cost of the work notwhstanding many unfavorable circumstances which have contributed to enhance it, has been so far within the estimate.

I am, very respectfully, Sir,
Your ob't. serv't.
M. ROBINSON.

FROM THE NEWBERN SPECTATOR.

We still occasionally invite the attention of our readers to the all-important subject of Central Rail-Road. A correspondent after glancing at the condition of our State and indulging in some desponding reflections, says:

"No doubt something might be hoped for from the Central Rail-Road, if our people would [illegible] to work upon it in earnest—Resolve to do it, and half the work is done—but if we stand still, and expect others to do it for us, North-Carolina is past hope. It is [illegible]eticable, or else No. Carolina can never be *materially improved*. The latter, I hope is not true, devoted children cannot admit without much difficulty, and after bold assertions to disprove it. I hope the survey [illegible] State, will stimulate [illegible] to new efforts. I think it would be well for each *County* near to and through which the Rail-Road is to pass, to subscribe for stock in the name of the County, and obtain a legislative provision at next assembly to lay a tax to pay for it—it would then be free of any prejudice—the County will be benefitted three ways—the [illegible] will be secured for the County—expended in the County, and the value of property increased by the expenditure 100 fold. The taxes will gradually pay the debt as it wants of the Company shall require it. Independent of private subscriptions, this would produce a large sum. Even adopting the small scale that follows, we shall realize a great deal. and in the event of a failure to obtain the whole Stock, this plan would make capitalists abroad more ready to embark—say

Carteret,	10,000	1000	pr. ann.	for 10 yrs.
Craven,	30,000	3000	"	"
Jones,	10,000	1000	"	"
Lenoir,	15,000	1500	"	"
Wayne,	15,000	1500	"	"
Johnson,	20,000	2000	"	"
Wake,	30,000	3000	"	"
Orange,	30,000	3000	"	"
Chatham,	10,000	1000	"	"
Randolph,	10,000	1000	"	"
Stokes,	10.000	1000	"	"
Rowan,	30,000	3000	"	"
Guilford,	30,000	3000	"	"

Such a move would give zeal and animation to all who take interest in a project I may say the last hope for Carolina. In my list, I have omitted Counties that I doubt not would be willing to go in, and I have fallen short of the sum which some would subscribe—though I may have exceeded others. It ought to be borne in mind, that January, 1833, will set afloat a million of dollars now locked up in our Banks—the owners will loan it, and if the counties desired to lessen the annual burden of the tax they might issue a certificate debt, to bear interest, and redeemable at distant days, so as to make the taxes of 20 years pay it instead of those of ten years."

FROM THE CAMDEN & LANCASTER BEACON.

No waggoner who brings his cotton to market in Camden, or elsewhere, is satisfied till he sees every buyer, and ascertains the utmost he will give for it. His purpose is, to gain the benefit of all the competition, which exists among those who desire to purchase his produce. He sees a manifest gain in this, because he often obtains 12½ cents more to the hundred than he otherwise would get. Now, is not the same principle indisputably applicable to the same circumstances upon a large scale? Suppose the State of South Carolina the party offering the cotton crop of this year in market: is it not her interest to have the competition of England, France, and the whole world, who desire her cotton for manufacture or barter, brought to bear upon the article in market? It is as manifest in this case, as in the former, that competition, of the utmost lattitude, is the object to be desired. But suppose the Town Council of Camden, were to ordain that nobody should purchase cotton but one specified merchant—and that nobody else should offer for sale Sugar, Salt, Cotton Bagging, Coffee, Tea, Cheese, Nails, and Iron; what would the waggoner think of this—finding, too, the same regulation in Columbia, Cheraw, Charleston, and Hamburg? If Nullification would occur to him in this case, wherefore should it not occur to him, as a citizen of South Carolina in the still more flagrant case of the Tariff? go to Georgia, or North Carolina, with his Cotton? Suppose the State of South Carolina required him to pay to her Tax gatherer 40 per cent. as he passed through her toll gates, going or coming? The tariff would be still upon him, and the parallel complete.

So, like the whole South, the waggoner would have to pay more for what he might buy, and get less for what he might sell, than he ought to do.

There is this difference to be remarked—making the case of the waggoner still more tolerable than that of South Carolina—viz: that if he was fraudulently swindled out of the earnings of his labor, they would go into the pocket of one who would spend his gains among us, and the community of South Carolina would have the benefit—whereas, in the present state of things, the tribute of South Carolina goes to another clime, never to return!

From the Richmond Enquirer.

GEORGIA QUESTION.

There is more mischief brewing.

The Supreme Court has decided against the State of Georgia—and the blow was followed up in the House of Representatives by a Memorial, presented by Mr. Adams from the City of New York, on the subject of the two Missionaries, confined in the Penitentiary.

The decision of the Court is *ultra*. It goes the whole against the Rights and Sovereignty of the States. It must startle every man, who is for preserving to the Governments all the power which have been reserved to them. The power now claimed by the United States over the territory of the State of Georgia is not granted by the Constitution. It gives Congress the power to regulate trade with the Indian tribes—and nothing more.—It is not believed, that Georgia will submit to the decision—and that when it is certified to her State Court, they will take no account of it. What then? Will the Supreme Court be so infatuated as to persevere—and issue further process in the case?

The Memorial laid before the House of Representatives on Monday, threatens to call up another Missouri Question. The excitement produced on the very presentation of it was alarming. "Would that House (exclaimed Mr. Clayton of Georgia) consent to make itself the instrument of adding excitement to excitement, till they should rend the Union to pieces? A few steps more, and they would bring those states towhat the colonies were immediately before the rupture with Great Britain. He warned,—he cautioned gentlemen; he would stoop to entreat them. Memorials like these could be got up at any time by a set of deluded fanatics. Congress should look to the condition of the Old States, and not by a reckless and unfeeling course, provoke them yet further. He prayed gentlemen to consider. He warned the House to proceed with prudence; and consideration, and though he would not implore them, yet he earnestly warned them to disregard such a memorial."

Mr. Drayton of South Carolina also, raised his warning voice. "Will it not be likely to increase the agitation which now pervades so large a portion of the community—to exasperate to madness the citizens of Georgia already convulsed by the strongest excitement to influence the public mind—an excitement, which, without the illegitimate and inflammatory interposition of this House, may impel them to acts, which might involve us in the horrors of intestine war, and shake the pillars of the Constitution to its centre! Does any member of this House desire this? Are we convened here to dissolve the bonds which connect these United States? Are we not here for the purpose of strengthening, of consolidating the Federal Union? And if, by expressing an opinion, we do aught to impair its integrity or to undermine its performance, are we not traitors to the Constitution, and to the laws, and to the sacred obligations which are imposed upon us?"

The motion to lay this memorial on the table was lost, by 91 to 92. *Some of the Southern gentlemen were not in their seats.* If they had been, the question would have been carried against the agitators.

From the N. Y. Ev. Post.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

The temper of the speech is worse than its reasoning, and displays Mr. Clay in the pitiful light of one whose passions have increased while his mind has decayed, and who, in losing those powers which once enabled him to command,

"The applause of listening senates"

has also lost, not only a proper sense of the decorum due to his place, but even the common courtesy of a gentleman. His attack on the octogenarian Senator from Maryland is not in that part of the speech we copy to-day; but we ask the reader to peruse with attention the acrimonious and totally uncalled for aspersion of Mr. Gallatin—a man, esteemed for his worth, admired for his talents and acquirements, and honored for the scrupulous integrity and earnest patriotism which distinguished him throughout his long career of half a century in the public service. Mr. Clay once before insulted Mr. Gallatin. When that gentleman was sent, under the Administration of Mr. Adams, to represent this country at the Court of St. James, Mr. Clay then Secretary of State, in order to recover commercial "*privileges*" (we use his own word) which had been lost through his and Mr. Adam's prejudices and folly, made use of Mr. Gallatin to convey a lie to the British Cabinet. When Mr. Gallatin ascertained this from the reply of the British Secretary of foreign affairs, his indignation may be imagined: and when he afterwards received from Mr. Clay a sophistical and flimsy argument aiming to show that his falsehood was not exactly a falsehood, but a sort of diplomatic subterfuge; he showed his contempt for the miserable shift and equally miserable apology, by never presenting the letter to the English Ministers. In the recollection of this circumstance, the reader may perhaps find the cause of the acrimony now indulged by Mr. Clay towards Mr. Gallatin. This passage in his published speech has evidently been softened down since it was delivered; but it still retains enough of its original character to excite the disgust of the reader, standing as it does in strong contrast with the fulsome electioneering paragraph which precedes it, and in which the table orator endeavors to win over the votes of Irishmen by wheedling them on the ground of a fancied resemblance between Ireland and Kentucky. If the Kentuckians bear any resemblance to the brave, warmheartedand *sincere* sons of the Emerald isle, Mr. Clay, at least, has fallen to a very small part of the likeness.

Caucus of the Virginia Legislature—
VIRGINIA TIMES.

After due notice, the adjourned meeting of the Virginia Legislative Caucus, for the nomination of President and Vice President, met on the 28th of February; the Speaker of the House of Representatives taking the Chair, and Mr. Richie acting as Secretary. The Meeting was scarcely organized before Mr. Roane, a Jackson Van Buren man, moved an adjournment, to "prevent discussion and save time," and he was immediately seconded by those of the Van Buren party, shewing a preconcert to prevent the action of the caucus by the very men who had called the meeting. This created immediate and strong excitement. Many members did not see the propriety of being called those to be sent away again. Tumult arose; great confusion prevailed. Mr. Opie, another Van Buren man, moved the previous question, to cut short discussion. The previous question, upon a motion for adjournment!! The uproar continued, multitudes rose to speak at the same instant; clamor, vehemence, and laughter, were mingled from all quaters. During this melee the editor of the Enquirer it is said exhibited a ludicrous mixture of dismay and despondency. The question, however, was at length taken, and the adjournment was carried by a large majority. Thus has the long expected Virginia Caucus been dissolved.

Upon this subject we have a remark or two to make.

1st. As long as the state of Virginia, in her public policy, proceeded upon the basis of principle, her movements were characterised by an imposing impress of gravity, diguity, deliberation and firmness. Now when her leaders have abandoned that high ground, and involved themselves in a poor contest of personal politics, the proceedings of the State, (as far as those leaders control them,) become captious, violent and abortive; thus destroying that influence upon public opinion, which wisely and firmly exercised, heretofore, had given her the highest station in the confederacy. The truth is that the sceptre in that State has passed from the strong hands of those great men who formerly held it, and is seized upon by such men as Ritchie, Peter V. Daniel, and others, incapable of any enlarged view, attach themselves to some aspirant, and follow his fortunes, whatever may be his principles.

2nd. We do not infer from the adjournment of the Caucus, that Van Buren is in a minority of the Legislature; on the contrary, we believe they could have nominated him. It was not because they could not nominate him, but because they dare not nominate him. The people of the State would not submit to it. The name of Van Buren was more apt to prove too heavy for that of Jackson, than that of Jackson to be strong enough to sustain Van Buren, and time is necessary to afford to the Enquirer an opportunity of working upon the State.

3rd. The influence thus to be exercised upon the State, by that print which has acquired so great an ascendency, exhibits in the strongest point of view, the necessity of establishing a print at Richmond, upon principle, unpledged to men, unfettered to party, and devoted alone to the Virginia principles of '98. Why such a press, after having been promised for two years, is not established, we cannot conceive. We know that it has been anxiously looked for in this State; we know that it would be widely patronised; we know that it would supercede the Enqurer here, and we believe that the whole Southern country would support it.

The Enquirer has sold itself, without shame or decency, to the political Mephistophles of new York. With a hollow and deceitful opposition to his principles Mr. Ritchie advocates the man, and struggles to give to the government a practical operation, in direct opposition to the theory which he feebly pretends to sustain.

The Richmond Whig, unquestionably an able paper, and Mr. Clay out of the question, a fearless and candid one—is nevertheless devoted to Mr. Clay and to most of the opinions of that gentleman, which make him the most objectional man in the United States, to the people of the South.

Another press is therefore wanted in Richmond, and we but put the question which is made to us every day; Where is Mr. Crallé? *Columbia Times.*

SLANDER.—The case of George W. Murray against John A. Jones, at Milledgeville, was decided by a special jury before the Baldwin Superior Court on Friday 2nd inst. The trial commenced at 10 o'clock; the testimony and the argument on the various points raised by counsel in its progress, occupied the court till 9 o'clock P. M. when the case was ably and elaborately argued by counsel and submitted to the jury, with the charge of the court, at sun-rise the next morning, who rendered a verdict for $5000 damages. Counsel for plaintiff, S. Rockwell, R. K. Hines, and W. S. Rockwell, Esqrs. For the defendant, Seaborn Jones, and J. H. Howard, Esqrs. *Georgian.*

A case of seduction was tried last week in Morgan Superior Court, and verdict given against the defendant for $933,33. *Ib.*

[From the Washington Globe.]

Extract of a letter from Kentucky to a Member of Congress, dated
February 29, 1832.

"I wish you to send me any documents that shed light on the subject, and I will use them to the best advantage. The country has arrived at a crisis that requires every exertion to save the republic, for I cannot, for a moment, believe that South Carolina will go alone. Virginia, North, Carolina, and Georgia, will follow in her wake.—Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, equally unanimous and firm in purpose, will join the league.—In such an event, what think you would be the course pursued by the West. Turn your eye to [illegible] the public domain, and consider the inducement they would have to follow the South, and the picture is appalling. The manufacturers would be demolished, as by an earthquake, and the eastern shipping interest with it, for in such an event, England their customer, would necessarily become the carrier of the South and West, rearing large cities and capitalists on the Mississippi. These and similar reflections give an intense interest to the proceedings in Congress, and any aid you afford in crushing the cursed hydra (*Clay's System*) and any intelligence you may give me on the subject, will be thankfully acknowledged by Your old friend."

The following playful article is from the London Souvenir; it is written we believe by Mrs. Watts, a member of the Society of Friends. At the first blush, there is a slight appearance of satire in the piece; but it is a delicate, and as we believe a most deserved compliment to "Lady Friends," who excel in that of their sex, "personal propriety," which with a thousand accompanying virtues is indicated in that homely word, "neatness."

THE QUAKER'S TOILET.

Even the Quakeresses who in obedience to Saint Paul, 'refrain from outward adorning," and are restricted by their elders to garments composed of scarcely more than two colours, contrive from these simple elements to extract as much food for vanity as a painter from his seven primitive colours, or a musician from his octave of notes. It is true, the original materials are limited; but O for the varieties that their ingenuity will contrive to extract from these simple elements! First, there is white, pure, unadulterated white, then there is 'blue' white then there is 'pearl' white, and then there is 'French' white, and heaven knows how many other whites. Next follow the grays: first there is a simple gray, then 'ash' gray, then "silver' gray, then 'raven' gray, and for aught I know, a dozen other grays. Then come the fawn, the 'light' fawn; the 'dark' fawn, the 'red' fawn, the hare's back' fawn, and the 'brown' paper' colour; then follow (with their endless subdivision,) the families of the Esterhazies," the 'doves,' the 'slates,' the 'pucer,' the 'mulberries,' the 'bronzes' and the 'London Smokes'—varieties innumerable, and with distinction easily visible to the practised eye of a lady friend. As for their muslin handkerchiefs, let no unfortunate wight, whilst in the act of paying a bill for Brussels lace, envy those who have no such bills to pay; let him rest assured that his burden is borne in some shape or other by his graver brethren: he may know that a muslin handkerchief may be bought for eighteen pence, but he does not perhaps know that it may be bought for eighteen shillings also, and that the 'sisters' have a peculiar penchant for the latter priced articles. It is is true, that a double instead of a single border forms the principal, I should say the only difference, between the India and British manufacture—no matter, the India is the most difficult to be procured, therefore the most to be desired and consequently the thing to be worn. And then the chaussure—in this point they resemble French neighbors more than any other people. It is certain that they confine themselves to shoes of two colours: black and brown; but then their varieties—from water soled drawing room to the double soled walking shoe! verily, their name should be legion for they indeed are many. And then their gloves—who ever saw a Quakeress with a soiled glove? On the contrary, who has not marked the delicate colour and superior fitting of their digital coverings? And well may it be so for, though ready made gloves may do well enough for an undistinguished coarse beauty, her refinement must stoop to that of Quaker belle, who wears no gloves but such as are made for her individual fingers. And their pocket handkerchiefs—I verily believe that the present fashion of the muslin brode proceeded from them. It is true that they do not require the corners to be so elaborately embroidered, but for years they have been distinguished by the open work corner of cobweb like cambric; nor are they to be satisfied with the possession of a moderate share of these superior articles. No, indeed; if they are to be restricted to necessaries in dress, they fully indemnify themselves by having these necessaries of the finest possible quality. So [illegible] the reign of Charles Second, was observed of a gentleman that he was curious in his linen as a Quaker,' and this implied axiom of the seventeenth century is fully in force at the present day. One observation more, and I have done. In management of that most unmanageable part of a lady's attire, yclept a shawl, we will match any pretty 'Friend, against any fair one of the European continent (always excepting a lady from Spain.) O, the mooning of pins that I have witnessed, to modify any unseemly evanescence of the back! O, the patience required to overcome the stubbornness of rebellious sleeves, which threatened to obscure the delicate slope of a pair of drooping shoulders! O, the care that has been required to prevent the beautiful simplicity of [illegible] from being turned into the uttter annihilation of the far famed Grecian bend in the sweep of its remorseless folds!

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

THE MISSIONARIES.

It is certainly true that the Supreme Court has decided in favor of these men, and against the State of Georgia.

For the information of persons of other States, and per adventure to refresh the recollection of some in this, we will premise, briefly: that the legislature, of Georgia in December, 1830, enacted (with certain provisions and exceptions not applicable here,) "that all white men who should be residing on the Cherokee Territory on or after the first of the ensuing March, without a licence from the Governor, should, if they continue there, each take an oath to support and defend the Constitution and laws of of the State of Georgia and uprightly demean himself as a citizen thereof," pain of confinement in the Penitentiary not less than four years.

Certain Missionary preachers continued to reside there after that date, and were found to exert the most active and formidable influence with the Indians, in inducing them to oppose the laws and policy of the State. They were requested by the Government of Georgia to go away; but would not. They would neither leave the State, nor submit to its laws; but remained in defiance, feeling it, as they said, to be their duty to do so. They were of course, presented, convicted and sentenced, as they, doubtless, wished to be.—Even after their sentence they were offered a pardon if they would promise obedience to the laws in future.—They refused to do this; and were committed to the Penitentiary, where they now are.

The cause was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. The State of Georgia, denying the jurisdiction of the Court, refused to appear before it. The Court on hearing the argument for the Missionaries, have decided in their favor; declaring as we understand, that the law of Georgia, under which they were convicts unconstitutional; and that we have no right extend our laws beyond the Cherokee line.

We give to-day in another column, a sketch of the decision, copied from the National Intelligencer; and it may be that the Editors have misapprehended, or insufficiently stated in this brief and hasty analysis, the nature and extent of some of the grounds assumed by the Court. The Court is made to say that "by the Constitution, exclusive power belonged to the United States to receive cession of Indian lands; and to make treaties with them." They are reported to assert, as a historical fact, that France, Spain, and Great Britan have *uniformly* recognized the Indian tribes to be in *no respect* under the power of the Europeans, except as to their right of intercourse with other European nations; and the right of preemption in the discoverors to purchase to their soil. Still more startling is the proposition as we understand it to be stated, "that their independence of State Governments had been constantly upheld." It is difficult to suppose the Court assumed these positions, in the face of history! in the face of constant experience; and in the teeth of some of their own decisions.

The abstract in the Intelligencer is very brief, and we presume is not pretended to be perfect.—We shall soon see the decision at full length.

There can be no two minds on this point among the people of Georgia; but they will have abundant time for calm reflection and full delibration. Nothing like force will or can for a long time be in operation, if indeed ever; and we devoutly hope and are inclined to believe it never will be. The Judge of the Western Circuit will probably in due time and in due form, receive a copy of the decree, ordering him to reverse the aforesaid decision. The answer to this mandate can hardly reach the Supreme Court within its present term and the next term commences on the 2d Monday in January of next year. In the mean time the judges of the State will confer at this place; the legislature, fresh from the people, will hold its annual session; and all will proceed deliberately, and no doubt in that peaceable firm and steady manner, which best becomes the dignity of a great State, in the fulfilment of its high duties on so momentous and vital a subject. The State has now a part to act, that is to be distinguished in history, as important to the Union and to the world. Much, we may say all, depends upon herself; and it is obvious, that the less of passion, the more of weight and strength, will be in her position and her movements. What we believe right, that we will do, calmly and quietly, and meet the consequences without fear, and without just reproach.

We have no time to look up cases that may indicate the course to be pursued by the Supreme Court, when it learns that Georgia declines a dismemberment and partition of its territory. We happen to have before us, the Virginia case of Hunter *vs* Fairflax, when their attention was rather invited to the *modus operandi* of coercing a sovereign State; but the court declined to consider it.

"In the case of *Fairflax vs. Hunter*, a writ of errorem the Supreme Court of the United States, was awarded to the Court of Appeals of Virginia upon a judgment in that court, against the right claimed under a construction of the treaties made with Great Britain in 1783 and 1794, and the judgment of the Court of Appeals was reversed, and the cause remanded, and the Court of Appeals below were required to cause the original judgment which had been reversed in that Court, to be carried into due execution. The Court of Appeals, when the cause came back to them, resolved, that the appellate power of the Supreme Court of the United States did not extend to that court, and that so much of the act of congress as extended the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to that court, was not warranted by the constitution; and that the proceedings in the Supreme Court were *coram non judice* in relation to that court, and they, consequently, declined obedience to its mandate. A writ of error was awarded upon this refusal, and the cause came up again before the Supreme court of the United States in a case in which the judgment of the court below drew in question, and denied the validity of the statute of the United States, authorizing an appeal from a state Court."

"The judgment of the Court of Appeals in Virginia, rendered on the mandate in the cause, and denying the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was reversed, and the judgment of the District Court in Virginia, which the Court of Appeals in Virginia had reversed, was affirmed.

Whether the Supreme Court had authority to issue the compulsory process of *mandamus* to the State Courts, to enforce the judgment of reversal, was a question which the court did not think it necessary to discuss or decide, and one of the judges, in the separate opinion which he gave in the cause, seemed to think that the Supreme Court, in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, was supreme over the parties and over the case, but that it had no compulsory control over the state tribunals. The court itself gave no intimation of an opinion, whether it could or could not lawfully resort to compulsory or restrictive process, operating in personam upon state tribunals; and it was no doubt deemed discreet not to assert more authority constitutionally vested in the court, than was necessary for the occasion."

EXTRACT.

We must submit the following letter just received, from a man whose opinion on all great occasions will always be listened to in Georgia, with affectionate and confiding interest.

Washington, 5th March, 1832.

DEAR SIRS—The people of Georgia will receive with indignant feelings, as they ought, the recent decision of the Supreme Court, so flagrantly violative of their sovereign rights. I hope the people will treat it however, as becomes them; with moderation—dignity and firmness; and so treating it, Georgia will be unhurt by what will prove to be a *brutum fulmen*. The Judges know you will not yield obedience to their mandates, and they may desire *pretexts* for the enforcement of them, which I trust you will not give. The Chief Magistrate of the United States, will perform all his Constitutional duties; but he will not lend himself to party, to perform more. He will, if I mistake not, defend the sovereignty of the States, as he would the sovereignty of the Union; and if the blow be aimed equally at *him* and *at us*. it would be ungenerous, by an improvident act of ours, to make him the victim of the common enemy. The jurisdiction claimed over one portion of our population may very soon be asserted over another; and in both cases they will be sustained by the fanatics of the North—very soon therefore, things must come to the worst; and if in the last resort we need defenders; we will find them every where among the honest men of the country; whom a just and wise conduct will rally to our Banner—for the rest we care nothing.

Dear Sirs, very respectfully years,
G. M. TROUP.

FROM THE FEDERAL UNION.

Case of the Missionaries.—For a brief of the singular decision of this case, we refer our readers to an article from the National Intelligencer.

The state of our own feelings, and the absence of the decision itself, induce us to reserve a full and free expression of opinion upon this momentous subject for the present. We will say, however, that we were unprepared for such a judgment, from such a Court. If the views detailed by the Intelligencer be a faithful synopsis of the opinion, it appears, to our minds, to be in direct collision with that expressed in the case of the Cherokee Injunction.—How two such clashing decisions could so rapidly follow each other, we are utterly at fault to determine.

We hope that the people of Georgia will reflect calmly and coolly on this vital subject—that they will not suffer their passions and their prejudices to get the better of their sober judgment. The subject requires coolness—deliberation—firmness. But whatever course is determined on—let it be pursued with the dignity and decision which become, men who know their rights and the proper manner of sustaining them. Under the direction of Andrew Jackson and Wilson Lumpkin we have no apprehensions of a correct issue to this question.

Of the New-York memorial, we will also speak hereafter.

CONGRESSIONAL ANLYSIS.

IN SENATE—March 8.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Benton, was this day considered and agreed to:

Resolved, that 3000 copies of the report of the select committee of the British House of commons, on the salt duties, in June, 1818, (with the minutes of evidence and without the appendix;) and, also, of the papers from the Board of Trade, on the effects of the salt duties on agriculture, manufactures, the laboring classes, &c. be printed for the use of the Senate.

The bill to continue the Cumberland road within the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, was read the second time, and after a few explanations, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Several other resolutions were adopted and private bills read.

Apportionment Bill.—The bill to apportion the representatives among the several States according to the 5th census, was taken up as the unfinished business, the question pending on the motion of Mr. Forsyth, to strike out that portion of Mr. Webster's amendment which provides for the representation of fractions exceeding a moiety of the ratio. A long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Clayton, Forsyth, Hayne, Foot, Tazewell, Marcy, and Webster, took part.

Without taking any question, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Clayton, of Georgia, for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the affairs of the Bank, was resumed.

The subject was debated by Messrs. Beardesley, Root, and Bell.

The amendment of Mr. Root, providing that the committee shall be chosen by ballot, was rejected by the following vote,—Yeas 88, Nays 92.

Mr. Wayne then submitted an amendment, that a select committee be appointed to make sundry inquiries, in the recess of Congress, touching the general management of the Bank of the United States, with instructions to report the result of the third Monday of Dec. next. Mr. Burges proposed to amend this amendment, but before the Speaker had decided whether the latter proposition was in order, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON MARCH 10.

In the Senate, yesterday the Vice President communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the affairs of the United States Bank, for the months of January and February, 1832. Several petitions and memorials were presented, among which was one by Mr. Webster, from the citizens of somerset, Massachusetts, praying for the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia. After passing a number of bills from the House, the Senate took up the Apportionment Bill; and Messrs. Holmes, Silsbee, White, and Sprague successively debated Mr. Forsyth's resolution to amend Mr. Webster's Admendment.—No question was taken, when the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, the consideration of Mr. Clayton's resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the bank was resumed, and a further amendment was proposed by Mr. Burgess, for the appointment of a committee to examine into the charges, and report upon facts thereon, by the 2d monday in April. Mr. Barstow moved the reconsideration of the vote of the preceding day, on the proposition of Mr. Root to appoint the committee by ballot; and the reconsideration was ordered, by a vote of 98 to 93. The amendments of Mr. Wayne and Mr. Burges, were ordered to be printed; and the hour expiring, the subject was deferred till to-day. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to the discussion of the bill to compensate Mrs. Decatur and others which was finally reported by the committee to the House without amendment. Mr. Dickson moved to strike out the enacting clause, but the motion was negatived, ayes 70, no 62. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, renewed his amendment to grant $100,000 to Mrs. Decatur, and the residue of the $100,000 to the heirs of the commanding officer of the squadron, and the officers and crew of the ketch Intrepid; and upon this the ayes noes were taken, and the motion was rejected, ayes 73, noes 102. Mr. Pearce also renewed his amendment to grant $20,000 to Mrs. Decatur. and $10,000 to the heirs of Commodore Decatur; but it was rejected, ayes 80, noes 95. The bill was ultimately rejected on a division, by yeas and nays, by a vote of ayes 78, noes 95.—The House then, at half past 4 o'clock, adjourned.

☞ We are indebted to a correspondent in Liverpool for the following interesting article on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway:— *Cour. & Enq.*

LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER RAILWAY.

The perfection to which this mode of transportion has arrived, considering its recent introduction, is truly surprising, as well to the mechanic, as to the casual observer, for the facility and power of the beautiful locomotive steam engine, moveing on its almost fractionless path, with its lengthened train of treasures, have exceeded the expectations of the most scientific, delighted the speculative, and astonished all ranks and conditions who have witnessed them.

The earliest account we have of railways is of those of the Newcastle mines; they were made of wood in the year 1670, to facilitate the work of horses; thence farward they were gradually adopted. In 1790, although there was scarcely a railway in the extensive mining concerns of Wales, yet in 1811 there was at least 150 miles in length there, and more than 30 miles of railway under ground. But now in the different parts of Wales only, there are 500 miles of railway; a very many in Scotland, and in England also.

Steam was first suggested as a moving power for carriages in the year 1752, but was only first used in 1804—and how wonderfully it has succeeded!

The Liverpool and Manchester railway, (which was first surveyed for in 1832, and the cost of completion estimated at 300,000*l*.) is unquestionably the finest work of the kind that has yet been executed; but in consequence of the magnificent scale it is wraught upon, and the improvements contemplated, its cost will prove to be enormous. Yet, notwithstanding that height of scale and outlay, its profits of return will be very large

This railway, according to the first plan, terminated at Edge Hill, near Liverpool, at an area cut in the rock 40 feet deep, from which the passengers emerged by a small funnel to Crown street, and thence they were taken down into the town, by Omnibusses, which were found very inconvenient. A handsome tunnel, is therefore about to be driven to the centre of the town, that is, to the present hay market, which shall have an easy inclination, be well lightned, and have its temperature at all times equal to the atmosphere for the use and purposes of the passengers only; and this it is calculated may be affected for a principle sum equal to that whose interest is now annually consumed by the cost of the inconvenient and dilatory omnibusses.

The "locomotives," or steam engines, employed on the way, are increasing in number and demand; the coaches and wag gons attending in their trains are very numerous—and the effect of their swiftly moving motion, and regularity is most pleasant to the passenger, now, as the rattling wheels echo through the chasms on the deep cut rocks, or, as they swiftly glide over the picturesque embankments, or as they gently undulate in even velocity over the level mosses. Goods are frequently forwarded by night when the "pilot engine" going before, can at once give light, and conduct them on in safety.

The snows or frosts in winter, are found to have no retarding effect, and this is a great triumph gained over the ice clad slow canal. Accidents, as on all roads, will occur occasionally, but in this way the average, considering the number travelling, is far smaller than that of the high road; guard rails are however to be placed close to the iron rails, on embankments and on bridges:—self acting "breakers" are to be put to the wheels and every precaution taken to prevent any sad occurrence.

It has been before mentioned, that several branch rail ways from other places join this, and it has recently been determined, that the one intended to be formed from Birmingham, shall join this one by way of Warrington, whence to Liverpool it will be 10 miles, or to Manchester it will be 24, and from Warrington to Birmingham 74 miles. This latter rail way at an estimated cost of 1,000,000 is calculated to pay 14 per cent, as the business is expected to be prodigious for the iron manufactured in Staffordshire and the neighborhood is said to be 270,000 tons, the coal raised 2,409,000 tons, the pottery 29,000 tons, and the different or various merchandize 200,000 tons or more, all which are passed per annum between the places.

The junction of such a line, will necessarily bring an almost overflowing increase of business to this of Liverpool and Manchester; but such is the rapidity and capability of conveyance, that Stephenson calculates from the experience of only the present limited number of engines, and the average of having only hitherto passed 500 tons of goods, and one thousand passengers daily, that he will, on the completion of the new passenger's tunnel, and other arrangements, be enabled with ease, to take by this railway 10,000 tons of goods, and 10,000 passengers daily.

It was expected that when the novelty of travelling by this conveyance was worn away, a falling off in the number of Travellers would take place—this however is not the case; on the contrary, it has gradually increased, as you will perceive from the annexed official statement—from this you may also judge of the permanently beneficial results the undertaking promises not only to the community but to the shareholders. The shareholders have only divided 4½ pr. ct. for the last half years dividend, that sufficient funds may be left for the contemplated improvements. The 100*l*. shares are now at 209*l*.

	Tons of Goods.
During the half year ending 30th June last, there were conveyed between Manchester and Liverpool. - - - - -	35,865
During the half-year ending 31st December last, sent - -	50,284
Increase	14, 369 tons.
Goods for Bolton and other parts of the road during the half year end- ending 30th of June	6,827
Ditto ditto for the half year ending 31st Dec.	13, 997
Increase	6,170 tons.
Coals to Liverpool for the half year ending 30th June	2,889
Do. do. ending 31st December	8,137
Increase - - -	5,308 tons.
Being an increase of 25,847 tons, or 50 per cent. upon the last, as compared with the preceding half year.	
Passeugers entered in the company's book during the half-year ending 30th June	188,726
Ditto ditto ending 31st December last being - - - - -	256,321
Increase - - -	67,595
Being upwards of 33 per cent. increase for the last six months beyond the first six months of the year, and upwards of 235 per cent. increase on the travellers between the towns during the corresponding months previously to opening the rail-way.	

As respects the revenue, this has increased, of course, very considerably.

	£. s. d.
The revenue from coaches for half-year ending 30th June was - -	43,600 7 5
Ditto ditto for half year ending 31st December last - -	58,229 5 0
Increase - -	14,628 17 7
The revenue for merchandise for half-year ending 30th June was - -	21,875 0 1
Ditto for last half-year -	31,035 18 4
Increase - -	9,210 18 4
The revenue from coal for half-year ending 30 June was	218 6 0
Ditto ditto for last half-year	692 10 7
Increase - - -	474 4 7
Making a total increase upon the last half year, as compared with the preceding, of	24,314 0 5

FROM THE MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

Gentlemen:—Observing in your paper of the 29th ult. some querries respecting the treatment of the auriferious ores of this country, I am induced to offer the following desultory remarks.

In reply to the first, I should say much depends upon locality. The quartz in the lodes of this country is either massive, granular or cellular, and according to its structure the treatment of the same, in preparing for the stamps, varies.

Supposing the quartz to be massive, with its auriferious minerals disseminated throughout; the object is to prepare it by artificial means for pulverization to a given quantity in the shortest time, and to be enabled to exercise the greatest economy. In this case, the means employed would be calcination, by which mode the coherent chrystaline character would be destroyed, the rock become soft and separate, and of course the stamping rendered comparatively easy.

If the quartz be granular, assuming the appearance of sand-stone by means of the paroxide of iron inclosing the grain, such as is found in a vein at Moore's Mine in Lincoln county, also in some formations in Habersham, Ga.—which veins are singularly and interestingly characterized by the large portion of silver contained in them—in this case the particles of quartz are naturally loosened, and calcination is unnecessary, being ready for each blow of the stamps to take direct effect.

Cellular quartz, with regard to this question,—not mineralogically—may be subdivided into two kinds; what is commonly called "Honeycomb," and another of a spongy description, resembling pumice-stone. These cells are either empty or filled with argillaceous solution, the divisions of which being of a brittle nature, require not the aid of calcination for their reduction. Some species of "Honeycomb" are based upon massive quarts of such solidity as not to be separated by manual labor; in consequence thereof calcination would render the separation simple.

Sub. 2d & 3d.

The object of roasting ores containing sulpherate of iron or pyrites, is to cause the evaporation of the component parts of sulphur, which otherwise would operate against proper amalgamation: for this the heat must be strong enough to effect that purpose. This process can be carried into effect either in the open air or in furnaces. The latter way is decidedly the best, but requires the pyrites to be stamped fine. Ores prepared in this way would get rid of their volatile substance under from 500° to 600° Fahr. Care should be taken in charging the furnace, in order that every particle may be exposed to an equal degree of heat, which must be further aided by turning the charge and exposing a new surface to the free access of the oxigen of the air. This process is concluded when the sulphureous smell is no longer perceptible, and the pyrites losing its metallic lustre becomes of a dark red color.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY,

MARCH 26, 1832

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON
OF TENNESSEE.
Election in 1832.

☞ BURTON CRAIGE is a Candidate to represent the Borough of Salisbury, in the House of Commons, of the next General Assembly.

It will be seen from the following correspondence that our late Representative, Mr. Fisher, declines at present serving us in the State Legislature. In common with the great majority of his fellow-citizens of the borough, we regret the necessity, which deprives us of his services, at this particular juncture in our affairs, but we trust that he may, at some future day, again adorn our legislative hall with his talents and his usefulness. He carries with him, in his retirement, the well wishes of his townsmen for his prosperity and happiness:

February, 20th 1832.

To CHARLES FISHER, Esq.

Dear Sir:

It being currently reported in Town that you intend to decline a re-election to the Legislature, we have been appointed as a Committee in behalf of a large, and respectable number of our fellow-townsmen, to call upon you, and solicit you to represent our Borough in the next General Assembly.

There are a number of reasons why it is desired that you should not, at this time, decline.

The present seems to be a very important period in the concerns of our State. The Convention question is now before the People; and from the interest you have always taken in the subject, we believe you might be of great service to the West, and to the whole State, in bringing it to a conclusion.

Besides this, there are still other important subjects that will come before the next Session; in all of which your experience and talents might greatly benefit the public.

But there is another reason against your retiring at this time, which we have been instructed to urge upon you.

If you withdraw, we fear that our Borough will be divided and thrown into much confusion, and excitement in the choice of your successor.

Your public course and political principles have met our warmest approbation; and though we have many respectable citizens, we believe there is no one among us who can unite the voice of our voters in the same degree with yourself.

If you agree to offer, we believe, as heretofore there will be no opposition to your re-election. Your sincere friends,

SAMUEL LEMLY, } *Committee.*
GEORGE VOGLER. }

Salisbury, 23d *Feb.* 1832.

GENTLEMEN:—The letter, which you as a committee on behalf of a number of our Fellow Townsmen, addressed to me a few days ago, I have received, and have given to it the most respectful consideration.

It would be worse than uncandid in me not to acknowledge how much I feel gratified at this flattering evidence of the good will, and continued confidence of my fellow-citizens:—I am the more so, coming as it does from those who have known me so long, and who are so intimately acquainted with all my actions, public, and private. While on the one hand I am thus highly gratified, on the other, I experience a corresponding regret that it is utterly out of my power to comply with your wishes.

There are those among you, who will recollect, when I consented to offer, previous to the last election, it was with the understanding, that it should be my last session, for some time.—With this view I have made all my arrangements, and cannot now change them without serious injury to my private interests, and without violating my engagements with others.

My business is such, as will require my occasional absence from home for some time to come, and indeed I expect to be absent from the State, during the sessions that the next legislature will be in session.

For these reasons, the connection which has so long, and so harmoniously existed between us, as representative, and constituents, must now terminate, for a time at least.

Please to communicate the contents of this letter to the citizens in whose behalf you act, and assure them that I shall cherish with the warmest feeling of gratitude, this new evidence of their friendship and confidence, as also the many acts of kindness and support I have heretofore received from them. Your sincere friend,

CHARLES FISHER.

COL. SAMUEL LEMLY, } *Committee.*
GEORGE VOGLER. }

We are authorized to announce *John A. Mermy* as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election.

The Hon. Mr. Wilkins, now a Senator in Congress from Pa. who was nominated by the Harrisburg Convention for Vice President, has accepted of the nomination. Shall we of the South give Pennsylvania, (assuming Pennsylvania, her choice,) or shall we run a Southern man?

We have several articles on hand which we are reluctantly compelled to defer till our next.

We refer the reader to the first form, of our paper for an account of the concerns of the Petersburg Railroad company. On our second page will be found an interesting article upon the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad, furnished the editor of the Cou. & Enq. by a Liverpool correspondent. When shall we of North Carolina, fall in with the march of improvement which is now so visible in other parts of the world? Shall we despair of succeeding in our grand undertaking in constructing a railroad through the centre of the State, when we have so many encouraging examples before us? No, let us rise up in our majesty and say that we will succeed, and nothing can prevent us from succeeding. Shall the humiliating reflection always continue that we are behind all our sisters in Physical improvement, or shall we boldly step forward determined to contend with the foremost? Where is the pride of Carolina? Has it bent down under the weight of our oppressions, or does it only slumber?

We would respectfully call the attention of the reader to two articles in our paper of to-day; one from the Georgia Journal, the organ of the late administration of Georgia or of the Troup party; the other from the Federal Union, the organ of the present administration, or of the Clark party. They will see that upon the Cherokee question there is no difference of opinion. That all parties unite in denouncing the decision of the supreme Court—and speak of it as a matter out of the jurisdiction of that court, the constitution of the U. S. having given the States jurisdiction in all criminal cases.

☞ We have had on hand for some time the "supplemental memorial" of the Free Trade convention, from the pens of chancellor Harper of S. C. and Professor Dew of Virginia. We will give it an early insertion.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr Editor:

In your last paper, I read with great pleasure a communication addressed to "the Original Jackson Men." As your correspondent appears to be well acquainted with the political events for some years past, I hope he will continue occasionally to let us hear from him—I think with him, it is time for "the original Jackson men," to open their eyes, and see for themselves, and not let the "eleventh hour men" who are really no Jackson men, by the artifice of over rated zeal for the old Hero, lead us by the nose for the little juggler of New-York.

Your correspondent makes reference to a piece that appeared in the Star a few weeks ago, in which the *Senators* were called *traitors* for voting against *Van Buren*, and also to similar language made use of by the Editors of a newspaper published at Raleigh. I will just mention for the information of your correspondent and your readers generally, that the piece in the Star, is reported to be from the pen of not "an original Jackson man, but from one of the "eleventh hour men," that is from the pen of one who was opposed to Jackson in the contest of 1824, but turned in his favour in 1828.—also that the said writer is one of those members of Congress who voted against General Jackson in the House of Representatives, when the people of North Carolina had sent him there by an overwhelming majority. After this writer had thus violated the will of the people of North Carolina, how can he now come forward and call the Senators *traitors* for doing what they had a right to do?

Next as to the new Printers at Raleigh. I know nothing of them personally, but there is no doubt of the fact, and they too came in at the "eleventh hour" and now wish to make up for lost time by violence and clamor, like all new converts. Their zeal is not for General Jackson, but for *Martin Van Buren*, and they think to mislead the Jackson men by raising a dust, and making a noise. I have no opinion of such Jackson men.

There is another paper in the State that is doing the same thing, and I believe these two are the only *Van Buren* papers in North Carolina I mean the Fayetteville Journal. What are these Editors—"originals," or "eleventh hour men?" I know them not—but I have enquired, and have been told, that they too are *new converts*—as their zeal plainly shows.

I believe on the whole, that your correspondent is right, when he says, that very few *real* Jackson men in North Carolina,—(and he might add, any where else,) are making an outcry about Van Buren's rejection, and trying to hold him up for V. President.—Let the real Jackson Republicans, note these things and act accordingly.

But, Mr. Editor, after all, it amounts to nothing,—for no man of observation can for an instant believe that *Martin Van Buren*, can ever get a vote in North Carolina for the Vice Presidency, or for any thing else.—The people of N. Ca., are a plain well meaning people, and, they have been too much of the "little magician" ever to give him their vote.—Time will show this.

ANOTHER ORIGINAL JACKSON MAN.

N. B. Can you let us know whether Col. Van, was a *Republican* or a *Federalist* in old-party times?

[NOTE BY THE EDITOR.]—It is really not in our power to give a satisfactory answer to the above question of our correspondent. It is however a known fact, that Mr. Van Buren was very active, and successfully so, in bringing out an opposition against the re-election of *James Madison*, who was the *republican* candidate during the last war. If he was a republican, it was not doing well to divide the party, at a time when they were struggling for their very existance against a most formidable opposition, and, at a time when they were conducting a war for the rights, and honor of the nation. If he was a republican he then did in reference to the party, what he more recently has done, to the Jackson party,—created divisions and discord among the friends of the party. For ourselves we can only say we have no confidence in Mr. Van Buren's *republicanism*, or in his *Jacksonism*; He goes *for self, self*.

A CARD

FROM "GAMMA" TO THE "STEAM DOCTOR."

Gamma was far from Salisbury when "Steam Doctor" the second, of March 19th appeared, or he would have replied sooner. Gamma recognizes, with pleasure, a different spirit from that of "Steam Doctor" the first.

Gamma allows that he did not even allude to the difference between the "old" and "new" systems: he did not intend to do so. A violent attack would have been made by "Steam Doctor" the first, upon Gamma's favorite "system" if said "Steam Doctor" had understood the language in which he wrote: Gamma's only object was to prove that he did not understand it. "Gamma" has studied the "old system" during more years than it takes days to make a Physician on the "new system," yet alas! his knowledge is small! Still, he is willing, if a better advocate cannot be found, to discuss the subject amicably with "Steam Doctor" the second or any other of the "Botanical species" who will remember an adage which "Gamma" learned in his youth, and which in his old age he seldom departs from. "Gentlemen should never call names." GAMMA.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN,

BOTANIC LECTURE.

MY FRIENDS.

As one of the leading principles in the Thompsonian System of medical practice is strongly opposed by its enemies and has not as yet been unequivocally proven in a public manner to be true and original, I shall submit a few thoughts and quotations on that part of our theory, I mean that of "Fever being a friend instead of an enemy" and what heightens the necessity of this point being closely discussed is, that it is one in which designing enemies think they can quell the people and prevent them from believing the truth; and also that it is popularly treated by our opponents as an enemy and not as a friend. A few plain conclusions have been drawn from the old existing authorities on that subject in a former lecture tho' only in a laconic way And to render the evidence indisputable we will again quote the writings of the old authors for a further elucidation of the subject.

If the point had been clearly settled among the fashionable Physicians our claims to correctness in this case could not be so strong; But in quoting Nicholson who takes a view of the whole circle of Science, we introduce the following strong language. "The remote causes of FEVER are not always to be easily or accurately distinguished and of the proximate causes may fairly be said to know nothing since so many conjectures often in direct hostility to each other have been offered by writers of the first reputation, and the system of yesterday has so frequently fallen before that of to-day" on which we only need to remark that the writings of Physiologists of the first reputation being in direct hostility to each other are not to be received as truth because "Truth cannot possibly contradict itself"—But we will condescend to admit the truth of some of the remarks of Professor Cullen upon this subject* who holds that all the research of Physicians on this subject amounts to "nothing." The proximate cause of FEVER (says he) seems hitherto to have eluded the research of Physicians, of course we have a right to audience.

And if Cullen himself were to be heard in treating the "Proximate cause of FEVER" it is to be considered as a *friend* and not as an enemy. In his practice page 13 he says "How the state of stability produces some of the symptoms of the cold stage may perhaps be readily explained but how it produces all of them I cannot explain otherwise than by referring the matter to a *general law of the animal economy* whereby it happens that *powers which have a tendency to hurt and destroy the system* (one of which he says page 36 is the power of COLD applied to the human body) often excite such motions as are suited to OBVIATE THE EFFECTS OF THE NOXIOUS POWER. This is the *Vis Medicatrix Naturae* so famous in the schools of Physic; and it seems probable that many of the motions excited in fever are the effects of THIS POWER." That the increased action of the heart and arteries (the fever itself) which takes place in the hot stage of fevers is to be considered as an effort of the *Vis Medicatrix Naturiae* has been long a common opinion among Physicians. Hence the conclusion in our favor is irresistable. Fever is a law of the annual economy and if so, surely a friend to life and health for it is one of the original laws of God and was made with man. To believe otherwise would be downright infidelity for that man must entertain a very false opinion of the mercy and goodness of God who holds that he has spread out the millions of his creatures and appointed the place of their habitation in very sickly climes as well as healthy ones without furnishing all whether near or far removed from a Physician or medicine with a "*Vis Medicatrix Naturae*" a medical power in nature and Doctor Cullen properly holds Fever to be an effect of this power and hence we find Fever in some degree accompanying almost all diseases It opposes noxious powers which tend to hurt and destroy the system and is a friend of course. It is the effects of the power of the *Vis Medicatrix Naturae* and is suited to obviate the effects of the noxious power (cold or obstructive) and does so obviate it by sweat, page 8, if not hindered. I shall conclude with a few remarks on the treatment of fever. Doctor Rush's practice was that if there was no fever to raise one.

If too high to allay nature's fury when roused to excessive action; this principle is a Thompsonian one, although the means he used were not only ineffectual but often fatal, and upon original and natural principles, fever was treated as a friend until Nectanibus was expelled from his throne and kingdom.

That nature is the curer of diseases, no man of truth will deny: the annual economy is nature: her law is to oppose disease, fever is this law. That course of treatment which opposed this law or fever of course opposes that which opposes noxious powers—which have a tendency to hurt and destroy the system which is plainly helping the enemy and opposing the friend. This conclusion is plain legitimate and undeniable. The skeptic on this point may be referred to the practice of the fashionable physicians in their treatment of Typhus Fever, here they do not find fever enough, consequently they direct their attention to the raising a fever before they can cure the patient and when they can accomplish this, their hopes begin to heighten that they may succeed. And then strange to tell; when they raise the degree of fever which they were assuring to do, or if in an original case they find the patient with that same degree of fever they treat it as an enemy. The case is plain, they create fever as a friend. But treat it as an enemy, and here we would pause and ask why the disease called fever has so long baffled the skill of Physicians of the common order? The answer because they err in considering it an enemy instead of a friend, because they view it as a disease instead of an effort of the *Vis Medicatrix Naturae* opposing disease and because they murder the friend and assist the enemy of health and life—and this answer is in precise accordance with the remarks of Professor Cullen as already quoted Let us my friends be firm in the cause of truth and carefully avoid the adoption of an erroneous opinion merely because it is a popular one.

Treat diseases generally and especially fever the evidence of disease according to the laws of the animal economy, help nature in her efforts in opposing noxious powers which tend to hurt and destroy the system and upon your peril don't hinder this effort, don't disarm the friend of health and life, dont murder a friend and assist an enemy—and let me animate you in your pursuit of the improved Botanic System. It is on the most correct principles; therefore let not your confidence in it be abated by an "infidel laugh" or a proud mans frown But with firm integrity adhere to that System, which must in the end prostrate every false one. If the system be of God or truth it cannot be overthrown. Your system therefore must stand firm as the pillars of heaven being one of those truths which like the "soul of Cato shall live unhurt amidst the war of elements, the wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds."

* *En. Am. Edition, Vol. IV, 1st Practice, p. 8, 12, 13, 14, 36*

LIBERTY HILL,

Kershaw District. S. C.

FEB. 11, 1832.

GENTLEMEN:

I received your letter of the 10th ult. and on the evening it came to hand, was severely attacked with Cholera Morbus, which prevented a more early answer. You request my opinion on the Thompsonian practice of medicine and also something of my medical studies previous to my adopting the Botanic practice: This I will do with pleasure, and in as brief a manner as I am able It will perhaps be more satisfactory to purpose a short history of my medical life, and then the reasons for my adopting the new practice will appear more evident, to you. After I had finished my Collegiate education in the years 1794, 5 and 6 I studied medicine in Columbia, S. Carolina, under the care of Doctrs. Montgomery and Hendricks, both Students of the Rusnean School, after which I attended the Medical Lectures in Philadelphia, given by Doctors Shepper, Rush, Woodhouse and Barton, having attended the course, under these professors, who said I was entitled to a diploma for my medical knowledge, yet it was contrary to the rules of the institution to give me one, unless I went through another course of Lectures,—my finances would not admit of it at that time and I never had a diploma. After my return from Philadelphia, I fell immediately into practice, but quickly found that the theory, however beautiful it appeared would by no means agree with the practice; I entered the practice with all the ardor that is possible for a young Physician to possess, every leisure moment was employed in perfecting the science of medicine, and I flattered myself that I was as successful as my cotemporaries. My prospect of gain was also flattering, in a very extensive practice for 14 or 15 years I then became wearried of the practice and for the latter part of my time had given over the practice and unless forced by the entreaty of a friend I could do no better than pitty her distresses. You would here enquire what could induce me to relinquish a gainful practice and adopt one of yesterday? To have the old beaten track for one newly opened. I answer because the marks to point the way were fallacious, not to be depended on when life was at stake; and I would here ask the candid Physician if he has not often been deceived in the symptoms of disease, when he flattered himself on the speedy recovery of his patient when he left him, the next visit found him breathing his last; surrounded by his friends weeping because, he is going to his long home; In such a view, humanity sickens and anxiously inquires, is their no relief from disease and premature death? The answer is to be found in the Botanic practice; But is this practice infallible? Does it never fail? yes, it has failed, and will fail in a number of cases. It has and will fail of course when the vital spark is nearly extinct, when the powers of life are destroyed by disease; or when there is nothing in the patient for the medicine to act on (for medicine however, active, will not act on a dead body) then this practice, as every other will assuredly fail, yet in the midst of all these failures, this will have a decided superiority over every other mode of cure, yet known by man. 1st. I find from experience in my family and friends who have used the medicine as directed, that in fevers it generally relieves the patient in twenty four hours, and often in less time. A number of cases in my family have been as violent as they were under the old practice and which required three and four weeks before they could be able to leave their bed, yet by the Thompsonian practice relieved in the time already stated This practice under my eye triumphed over an ascites, or dropsy of the abdomen in which the old practice had laboured in vain. The bite of a Rattlesnake on one of the family accompanied with the violent pain, was freed from all pain in less than 10 minutes and the swelling of the foot and leg was small. In myself a violent attack of Rheumatism and Cholera Morbus yielded to the Botanic application. 2d. Another fact is worthy of notice, your patient does not suffer that great debility in the new that takes place in the old practice, the natural functions are soon restored to their former vigour and the patient forgets that he was sick, do you wish me to account for this: It is easily done. There is not that prostration of strength by depleting remedies in the new as in the old practice, another reason why there is not that debility in the new, is that the medicine used is in harmony with the powers of life, and hence it is that after the opperation of the Thompsonian remedies, the patient feels invigorated and cheerful. 3d. Another fact which gives the new a decided preference over the old practice is that the remedies are the same in all cases that can possibly occur, viz. the restoration of the natural heat, as it is a primative vital property. Hence the practicing physician cannot err in his exhibition of his remedies, so as to do any irreparable injury to his patient, this is not the case of the old practice. I have often witnessed with grief the baneful effects of medicine on the constitution of the patient; and where is the physician who will not acknowledge that his medicine had operated in a different manner than he expected and that his patient was worse than the medicine.

A Brown, a Rush and others have declared firmly their belief in the unity of disease and the unity of cure. Dr. Thompson joins them in the belief and practices on that principle. Away then with your thousand diseases and your thousand remedies and adopt that system of practice, that is both safe and salutary to man. 4th Another reason which makes the Thompsonian practice valuable, is its simplicity or its adoption to the unlettered in the human family; the poor and illiterate require the attention of the humane and benevolent in all Countries and such are the most numerous class in Society, to such the Thompsonian practice holds out the helping hand to snatch them from pain and death, and such he invites to a participation of its benefits These are some of the considerations which determined my judgment to be Botanic practice of medicine and I am confident that whoever will give it a fair trial will rejoice at the success

I am Respectfully your
Servant,
Signed DOBT. D. MONTGOMERY.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. CRAIGE:

Please insert in your valuable paper, the following sentences in praise of the inimitable production of Veto, published in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, Feb. 20th

Since first my eyes began to trace the historick page, and my feeble mind to ruminate on subjects of importance, I have never been so completely overcome with overflowing strains of elocution, as by that continued stream, exhibited in the Journal, from the pen of the talented VETO. His brilliant ideas flowed in such copious effusions, that he was swiftly borne through his prosaick series, into sympathesious verses both of Latin and English. Justly has he assumed the appellation Veto; for Polyphemus like, he has walked on the earth with his head sky high and looked down with contempt on the eloquence of Demothenes and Cicero, and has forbidden all the human race to attempt an ascension, half way to his exalted seat. Now if he would deign to stoop down to human capacity and become a Teacher of all knowledge, useful and sublime, and could by any means confine himself to a single language when his exalted genius prompts him to write, he might do inestimable good, especially, among the most learned class of mankind, and above all among Poets and Rhetoricians. If he is a native of this world, I take it for granted, that he is of the race of Minerva, was nurtured by the muses and had access from his infancy to all the fountains of learning, from which, he has taken a full and satisfactory draught, and will never thirst for knowledge, for he has drained the cup thereof to the very dregs. And as it is indispensable that knowledge should antecede oratory, we may form a correct opinion, why, he so far surpassed all his ancestors in eloquence:

Had I the pinions of a kite,
I'd soar to Veto's feet;
In Wisdom's pleasant shades I'd light
And stand before his seat.

I'd bathe in floods of fluency,
And bask in rays of light,
Around his palace rear'd on high,
Where, he maintains his right.

With deep regret I'd cast an eye
From my aereal dome;
I'd pity mortals doom'd on earth
In ignorance to roam.

Well I'd remember what I was,
Before I did ascend
The hill of Science, to the top,
Where Veto dwells,—my friend.

Veto, the first that reach'd the top,
By native strength of mind,
And I, by going on borrow'd wings
Would not be so refin'd.

But still I'd shine in brighter sphere
Than any earthly bard,
E'en Clay himself, I would not fear
Nor all his friends regard.

VERUS AMICUS JACKSONIUS.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONER GONE.

DIED, in Mecklenburg county, N. C. on the 6th ult. Hugh M'Ain, sen. after an illness of near six months of the most protracted pain, which he bore with all the patience becoming a Christian; and through the whole course of his indisposition, seemed resigned to the will of his heavenly Father, whose pleasure it was to afflict him, to show his faith in the word of God, and his love for Christ, in whom he so confidently trusted, and whose praises he will sing when time is no more. The greatest consolation which his surviving friends enjoy, is a confident hope that he received pardoning grace, and died perfectly resigned. He died after an active life, in his 71st year. In the death of this aged citizen, we have lost another of the surviving worthies of the Revolutionary war. During his service, he acted as orderly sergeant under Gen. Irvin, and was with him at the battle of the Hanging Rock, in which he took an active part; and at the same time displayed his courage and gallantry, and that irresistible zeal he had in the cause of his injured country. He was also in many other battles in the Carolinas, in all of which he fought with the coolness and determined bravery of a veteran. From the time he entered the army, he continued in it, till the conflict had ended in the achievement of American Independence.

He left a respectable family and a numerous circle of relations and acquaintances to deplore their loss, without the means to repair it. He was an example of disinterested piety and honesty; a member of a branch of the Presbyterian Church; he strictly adhered to the faith once delivered to the saints, and liberally contributed to the support of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

[*Communicated*

MARKETS.

SALISBURY, MARCH, 24 1832.

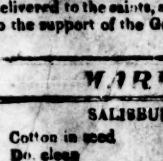
Cotton in seed	$1.75 to 2.00
Do. clean	7.00 to 8.00
Corn	37½
Oats	25
Sugar	9 to 11
Coffee	18 to 20
Salt	$1.12
Iron	5
Molasses	50
Beeswax	18
Tallow	8
Flour	$3.00 3.25

CAMDEN, March, 17.

Cotton,	8½ a 9½
Corn,	50 a 00
Wheat,	75 a 80
Flour,	4½ a 4½
Bacon, lb.	8 a 10
Whiskey,	35 a 40
Brandy, App.	35 a 45
" Peach,	40 a 62
Coffee,	15 a 18
Salt, per bushel,	62 a 75
Sugar, brown,	9 a 12

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Hampton & Palmer, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make payment by CASH or NOTE, as it is important that the business should be closed as soon as possible.



THE subscriber having purchased the interest of James B. Hampton, in the Watch makers Shop, will still carry on the business in the same place, in all its various branches, Watches & Clocks repaired, and Warranted to perform well for Twelve Months.—For the encouragement heretofore received by the firm, I return my sincere thanks, and hope by attention to the business, to merit a continuance of their support

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury March, 9th 1832 15tf

W. J. JONES

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House.

October 8th. 1831. 6tf

READ THIS.

WE the undersigned certify that we have witnessed, the operation of the revolving steam washer, owned by Messrs. Dobson Hughes & Co, of Surry County, and we have no hesitation in saying, that it answers the purposes of cleansing Cloth of all kinds with very little labour, in a very short time. We are also satisfied that it wears less even than hand washing, and must form a valuable acquisition to domestic economy.

WM. J. ALEXANDER,
HAMILTON C. JONES,
DAVID F. CALDWELL.

March 9th 1833.

We respectfully inform the public that the above described Machine will shortly be exhibited for sale in the following Counties Brunswick, Bladen, Columbus Robinson, Richmond Anson, Mulenburg, Lincoln, Rutherford, Rowan, Davidson, Jones Newhanover, Sampson, Cumberland, Moore, Chatham, Randolph, Montgomery, Cabarrus, Iredell, Burke, Buncomb, Haywood, Macon, Carteret, Onslow, Lenoir, Duplin, Wayne, Johnson, Wake, Orange, Guilford, Surry, Wilkes, and Ashe.

All those wishing to purchase a Machine of this kind would do well to wait untill we have an opportunity of exhibiting ours, as it is the opinion of all who have seen it in operation, that it excells any thing of the kind ever exhibited in the United States, we are able without friction to wash one hundred shirts in one hour.

WM. P. DOBSON.
MATTHEW M. HUGHS, & Co.

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

February Session, 1832.

John Taylor to Joseph Thomas & Mary his Wife, Jno. Thomas & Elizabeth his Wife, Hanes Morgan, Wm. B. Morgan, Vincent Morgan and Susan Morgan, heirs at law of Hanes Morgan, dec'd. } Scifa to charge the real Estate.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Joseph Thomas and his wife Mary, and John Thomas and his Wife Elizabeth, are not inhabitants of this State. On motion ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the said absent defendants, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury, on the third monday in May next, then and there to plead or show cause why the real Estate of the said Hanes Morgan dec'd. should not be sold, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. 6:21 J. GILES. *c. c. c.*

State of North Carolina,

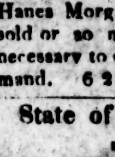
ROWAN COUNTY.

February Session, 1832.

Livingston Isbel vs same. } Scifa to charge the real Estate.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Joseph Thomas and Mary his Wife, and Jno. Thomas and Elizabeth his Wife, are not inhabitants of this State. On motion ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the said absent defendants, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury, on the third monday in May next, then and there to plead or show cause why the real Estate of the said Hanes Morgan dec'd. should not be sold, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. 6:21 J. GILES. *c. c. c.*

Runaway



ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent, he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th.

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

Administrator's NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Almond [illegible] dec'd. by note are requested to settle the same by April Superior Court. Those failing to attend to this notice will find their notes in the hands of an officer without discrimination as it is absolutely necessary the estate should be settled.

JAMES C. McCONNAUGHEY, Adm'r.

March 19, 1832 6:21

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this Office.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN,

EDITED BY

BURTON CRAIGE,

IN SALISBURY N. CAROLINA.

THE Western Carolinian is devoted to *General P[illegible]*, *Foreign*, *Agriculture*, *Commerce*, *Manufactures*, *Internal Improvements*, *Literature*, *Politics*, *Morals*, *Amusements*, *Advertisements*, &c. &c.

[illegible] whom we exchange with [illegible] upon us, which will be cheerfully reciprocated, by giving the above a few insertions.

AERONAUT.

THIS well bred horse will stand the present season, at Charlotte on Mondays and Tuesdays; at Joseph McGinnis' seven miles north of Charlotte on Wednesdays and Thursdays; and at Concord on Fridays and Saturdays. Six dollars will be charged for the season; four dollars for the single leap; eight dollars the insurance. THE PROPRIETOR.

Salisbury, March 19th 1832. 16tf

NEW FASHIONS.

Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING just received the latest New-York and Philadelphia fashions, together with Minister's fashions of London, and having made arrangements to receive them regularly as they change, and having five or six first rate workmen in his employment, will be enabled to execute all work in his line on short notice, cheap, and in a superior style of workmanship.

Any person wishing to learn the New-York and Philadelphia Patent Right mode of cutting garments can be taught by the subscriber, in Salisbury. All Tailors would do well to supply themselves with Rights, for almost all the principal Tailors in the United States use one or the other, or both of them.

6:11tf BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Notice!

THE Subscriber has removed his BOOK BINDERY to the Office of the Western Carolinian, where he will execute all JOBS in his line of business with neatness and dispatch.

JOHN H. DE BARTHET.

Salisbury, March 19th 1832. 13tf

N. B. Libraries repaired and Backgammon and Chess-Boards, made to order. J. H. D. B.

New Firm

IN LEXINGTON,

Davidson County N. C.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the Firm of Healy & Hunter in the Town of Lexington, Davidson County, N. C. and have bought that elegant brick house, North West of the Court-House of Mr. Henry Humphreys, also that splendid assortment of

GOODS

of Henry Humphreys & Co. consisting of the most every article kept in a retail Store, which they will sell very low for Cash. Persons wishing to purchase

GREAT BARGAINS

will please to call soon as our goods will be opened to our store, which will give general satisfaction.

P. S. All kind of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

JOHN E. HENLY,
ANDREW HUNT.

Dec. 17, 1831.

Executor's Sale!

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday of April Superior Court.

Three likely Negro fellows and two Women

belonging to the estate of Robert Bradshaw, dec'd Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale,

ROBT. N. CRAIGE, }
ROBT. BRADSHAW, } Ex'rs.

March 19th. 1832. 15tf

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE will practise law in the county court of Rowan. He may at all times be found, at the office of the Carolinian.

POETRY.

THE FALL GENTLEMAN'S APOLOGY.

Upbraid me not—I never swore
Eternal love to thee.
For thou art only five feet high,
And I am six feet three;
I wonder, dear, how you supposed
That I could stoop so low—
'Tis only some can tie a knot,
Though all may fix a bow.

Besides, you must confess, my love,
The bargain scarcely fair,
For never could we make a match,
Although we made a pair:
Marriage, I know, makes one of two,
But here's the horrid bore—
The priest declares if you are one,
Then I at least am four.

'Tis true that cupid's blind they said
That love has got no eyes,
But why should all my sighs be heaved
For what has no no size?
And on my wedding day I'm sure
I'd leave you in the lurch,
For you never saw a steeple, dear,
In the middle of a church.

'Tis usual for a wife to take
Her husband by the arm
But pray excuse me should I hint
A sort of fond alarm,
That when my arm I offered you,
What happiness to beg,
Your highness rather dear would be
To take me by the leg.

I do admit I wear a glove,
Because my right's not good,
But were I always quizzing you,
It might be counted rude;
Although I use a convex lens,
By the gods! I hope,
You will ne'er look up to me
With Herschel's Telescope.

[illegible] my gentle one!
[illegible]
I must [illegible] back to gain
So [illegible]
Nor will I weep, lest it should hurt
So delicate a flower—
The tears that fall from such a height
Would be a thunder shower;

Farewell and pray don't drown yourself
In a basin or a tub,
For that would be a sore disgrace
To all the Six Feet Club;
But if you ever love again,
Love on a smaller plan,
For why extend to six feet three,
A life that's but a span.

VARIETY.

THE DEPARTED.

The unusual number of sudden deaths during the late autumn and present winter has put far from us many of our most gifted and beautiful. The blast of winter has been death to them. They heard its hollow roar and shuddered—and died. Never again shall they open their eyes on an earthly spring. When we rove along the blooming fields, or go into the flower garden, after the sun has gone down to inhale its evening fragrance; some, who once walked with us there, shall not be seen at our side. The atmosphere in which they once stood shall not be lightened with their beauty; it shall be voiceless, and the space, in which we might once have been embraced by them, shall be thin air. They shall be resting beneath the clods of the valley, or perhaps on the summer clouds of heavenly glory—while we, in our lonely walks, shall have no communion with them, but by the chain of memory which reaches backwards to what they were, or the aspiring of faith reaching upward to what they may be now.

It is good to think of the dead. They only are the wise; they have tasted the bitterness of death—and they too have inhaled the breath of another existence. Knowledge, higher than moral life can attain, is theirs—and, perhaps, love too, that might overbalance the accumulated oceans of human affection. They are, at will, higher than the topmost star of our utmost star; they may stand where the First Great Cause swept the compass of creation and compounded its wonderful energies. The dead only know what life is—what time is—and what eternity shall be.

We may say, farewell to the departed—but we should not forget them. Forget the living rather than the dead. They are the nobility of a better world. They may be spirits of light and power to sweep their unseen circles of protection around our path. They may be those whose gentle arms shall sustain our souls when they are struggling, in more than infantile weakness, into another mode of being. Forget not the last look—the adieus—the virtues of the dead; and let all their frailties rest unremembered.

Let our thoughts wander from them, while we listen to the warning voice of heaven that speaks in their exit. The Messenger of Death shall ere long pronounce our names—and we, too, must go the way of all the earth.

Badger's Messenger.

From the Charleston Courier.

The Pleasure of Employment.

Perhaps there is but few things in this real world, which is so truly invaluable and yet so little valued, as the pleasure that is derived from Employment, and particularly when that employment is directed to objects both laudable and useful. Ennui, is the most distressing complaint—in fact, it is one of the greatest evils that was showered forth from Pandora's villainous box. It is one that utterly baffles the virtues of the whole Materia Medica, and one that labor or some exciting pursuit, can alone eradicate. The moment this panacea is applied, it whisks away, with a far greater celerity than an old Salem Witch on her broomstick during a heavy North-Easter. In running my eye over a late publication, I observed the following beautiful passage, and as we lawyers say, I take the liberty of quoting it as a case in point, to prove that employment is the happiest condition of man.

"It is told of a religious recluse, who in the early ages of Christianity betook himself to a cave in Upper Egypt, which in, the time of the Pharoahs, had been a depository for mummies, that he prayed there, morning, noon and night; eating only the dates which some neighboring trees afforded, and drinking of the waters of the Nile. At length the hermit became weary of life, and then he prayed still more earnestly.—After this duty, one day, he fell asleep, and the vision of an angel appeared to him in a dream, commanding him to arise, and cut down a neighboring Palmtree, and make a rope of its fibres, and after it was done the angel would appear to him again. The hermit awoke, and instantly applied himself to obey the vision. He travelled about many days before he could procure an axe, and during his journey he felt happier than he had been for many years. His prayers were now short and few, but what they wanted in length and number, they outmeasured in fervency. Having returned with the axe he cut down the tree; and, with much labor and assiduity during several days, prepared the fibres to make the rope; and after a continuance of daily occupation for some weeks completed the command. The angel that night appeared to him promised. "Dominico," said the celestial visiter, "you are now no longer weary of life, but happy. Know then, that man was made for labor; and prayer is also his duty: the one as well as the other is essential to his well-being. Arise in the morning, take the cord, and with it girt up thy loins, go forth to the world; and let it be a memorial to thee, of what God expects from man, if he would be blessed with happiness on earth."

There are, no doubt, many in this community, as well as in all others, who are enthusiasts in religion as well as in politics, whose time hangs heavy on their hands, merely because they *talk* more than they *work*, if they would learn to nullify indolence, by reading the above, they will not be only happier, but far more useful and patriotic, and I shall not have rolled up my sleeves in vain.

SLEDGE HAMMER.

Talents in a Napkin.—A gentleman once introduced his son to Rowland Hill, by letter, as a youth of great promise, and as likely to do honor to the University of which he was a member; 'but he is shy,' added the father, 'and idle, and I fear buries his talents in a napkin.' A short time afterwards the parent, anxious for the reverend gentleman's opinion, inquired what was thought of his son? "I have shaken the napkin," said Rowland Hill, "at all corners and there is nothing in it."

Diamond Magazine.

It is not in misfortunes only that woman exercises an irresistible power over men. The strongest passion in human nature is love. Female beauty alone, has often produced among men fits of momentary distraction. Nor is the frenzy confined to the gay and giddy—it attacks every age with equal success. The old man totters after his beloved, and forgets even his debility under the reviving influence of her approbation. Pericles, the most celebrated orator and statesman of Greece, who, for thirty years, ruled with despotic sway the fickle populace of Athens, forgot his fame, his character, and the public welfare, and, at the request of a fascinating woman, engaged the commonwealth in an unnecessary and ruinous war. Socrates, himself, was content to receive entertainment or learn wisdom from the eloquent tongue of Aspasia; and the wise and the great, the learned and the rich, the statesman and general and the intriguing politician, all bow down before the supremacy of female charms. Solomon, in all his wisdom, was not armed like one of these, nor was he proof against their allurement; he was overcome by their incantations and felt all his glory, and his might, and his riches, and his wisdom, without their smiles, to be vanity and vexation of spirit.

IMPORTANT AND TRUE.

The Counsel of Chiefs of the Creek Nation, held near this town, has just terminated. This Counsel, as we remarked in the last Enquirer, was convened to deliberate on the terms of a treaty recently proposed by the United States, through one of the Creek Delegation at Washington. The result of the meeting has been, that the Delegation now at the seat of Government has been increased which additional number, with the U. States' Agent, Col. Crowell, passed through this town on the 1st inst. on their way to Washington. The entire Delegation is vested with full power to dispose of the Territory, now in the occupancy of the Creeks in Alabama.

We are unapprised of the particular terms on which the Delegation is authorized to conclude a Treaty. We understand that the Government acquiesced in the propriety of granting reserves in fee simple of one mile square, to such heads of families as chose to remain and submit to the laws of Alabama. It was stipulated, too, we believe, by the Government, that these reserves whenever the proprietors desired to emigrate, should be valued by four Indians, and a white man, a commissioner, to be designated by the United States. The prevailing impression is that the Delegation is instructed to take reserves for the use of such Indians as are averse to abandoning the Creek country.

Columbus Enq., 3d inst.

ATTENTION,

SALISBURY BLUES.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear at the Court House in Salisbury on the 1st Saturday of April next, equipped as the law directs.

By order of the Capt.

JNO. H. HARDIE, *Secy.*

March 3, 1832 4t16

N. B. All those that have muskets will please to return them to Elijah P. Mitchell's Shop.

Education.

THE Subscriber, having completed a regular course of classical and collegiate studies, has opened, and will continue, a school at Society Hill one mile west of Back Creek Church, Rowan County, N. C. in which he will give instruction, in the following branches—Reading, writing and Arithmatic;—English Grammer, Geography, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying and Trigonometry; Natural Philosophy, astronomy and Chemistry; Rhetoric and Logic, and all other branches usually taught in classical schools.

Tuition from $8 to $20 per annum according to the advancement of the pupil. Any person wishing to ascertain the subscriber's character and qualifications can apply to William King or Hugh T. Stewart Esq. of Iredell; Robert Gillespie, William Barr or Rev. A. Y. Lockridge of Rowan.

AMOS ANDREWS

March 9th 1832. 8t16

N. B Boarding can be had in the most respectable families upon very moderate terms.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 3rd of April next,

Nine Likely Negroes,

consisting of men women and children, belonging to the estate of Matthew Locke dec'd. for the purpose of distribution. A credit of six months will be given, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved security.

HENRY GILES, *Admr.*

March 10th 1832. 3t16

Executor's Notice.

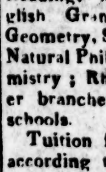
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Rich'd. Gillespie, dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment and all persons having claims will present them, legally attested within the time, prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOS. G. GILLESPIE, *Ex'r.*

March 8th 1832 3t16

A BARGAIN!

LAND or SALE!



THE subscriber has three hundred acres of land, lying in a fertile section of the Forks of the Yadkin, adjoining the lands of Nathan Chaffin and others, which he will sell, on accommodating terms. The land is well situated, in a good neighborhood and convenient to a good mill. Any information respecting the land can be obtained by application to Nathan Chaffin, Esq. or to myself in Charlotte. 6t16

JOHN G. HOSKINS.

Charlotte, N. C. Feb. 20, 1832.

Lost or Mislaid

THE first volume of Ascough's Shakespeare. The volume is well bound and has green edges: No name is recollected to have been written in it. Any person having such a book would confer a favor on the owner by returning it to this office. 3t9

PROSPECTUS.

IT is proposed to publish a weekly newspaper at Chapel Hill, the village of the University of North Carolina, by the name of THE HARBINGER.

The plan has been already communicated to a number of gentlemen in different parts of the state, and we have been encouraged to the prosecution of it, by letters, not of approbation only, but of urgency. Some of the principal objects will be, with such talent as we can enlist, to diffuse literary information with correct taste; to press the importance of popular and academic education, and explain their best methods; discreetly, but with an independent freedom of stricture, to discuss subjects on which it is important to enlighten the public mind; to publish events and circumstances occurring among ourselves, that deserve notice; to exhibit science in popular forms that will solicit curiosity, and be generally intelligible; and to give a competent portion of the political and religious intelligence of the time, with a studious exclusion of all that is of a party character.

If we have not misapprehended public sentiment, an opinion has long existed, at least in many parts of our state, that a publication of this nature was properly to be expected from the site of its university, the express purpose of which is to cultivate and diffuse valuable and practical knowledge, as it is already treasured up, and is constantly increasing with the progress of time.

To conduct such a paper, will require the whole time, talent and diligence of an editor that will rank high in ability. For some time past we have been intent upon discovering a gentleman of this description who might consent to undertake it. Such a character, we fully believe, has been happily found in Mr. William B. Chittenden, by profession an advocate in the city of New-York. He is originally of our southern country, being a native of Virginia, and having been educated in one of the colleges of that state. We think we may venture to commend him to the public confidence, as qualified for the task of conducting the Harbinger.

An estimate has been made by a gentleman practically informed, comprehending every article of expense in furnishing and sustaining the necessary establishment with the admission of nothing supernumary. From this it appears that the publication can be commenced, provided 1200 subscribers can be obtained, for the first two years. If these terms, then shall be effected within a few weeks, we shall make the necessary dispositions as speedily as possible, and the issue of our first number will give notice of the beginning of the year for which the subscription is made.

It is a common complaint with the publishers of periodical works, that punctuality in remittance is less apt to be consulted in this than in most other species of business. The one now proposed, we can assure the public, will be wholly without profit to any one, except the necessary remuneration to the editor, and to those he shall employ for the mechanical execution of the work. We set up no claims to the credit of liberality in making sacrifices. But should the present plan pass into operation, we think it not improbable that emergencies may easily happen, calling upon us imperiously to aid the establishment through temporary difficulty. With the certainty that we are to derive from it no emolument, we cannot balance an equal certainty that we may not sustain pecuniary loss. A periodical paper in all its movements must by the very terms run against time, and every experienced and reflecting man knows the truth expressed by Doctor Johnson, that he who enters the lists with time for his antagonist, must toil with diligence not to find himself beaten. Every one who favours the Harbinger with his patronage, we hope will do it with presence of mind to the importance of fidelity in his remittance. On this the establishment must depend for its support. The editor with his assistants, whether they shall succeed or not, in fulfilling the expectations of the public, will give one pledge at least, that if there be disappointment, it shall not be chargeable to relaxation of effort on their part. It is their intention so to conduct the business, that their accounts of receipts and disbursements may satisfy every one, that they ask no more from their subscribers than is really necessary for its support. Frank explanation they will be ever ready to give, and in such a manner as we may venture to pledge shall be satisfactory.

We would not enlarge on the qualities of the publication we proffer, even to excite in the bosoms of our fellow citizens a disposition to give it countenance and support, lest while consulting that object, we might seem to expose ourselves to the charge of making vain promises, or raise expectations too high for us to fulfil. But that a paper of such a character as has perhaps been already imaged in the mind of our readers, is desirable in our state, we cannot but think few will deny.

One reason why the subscription is high at first, is the necessity of furnishing the printing establishment as an outfit. The cost of this will not be less than seven hundred and fifty dollars, it may possibly be something more. The continuance of this as a durable capital, will explain the probability that the expiration of the first year, the paper may be continued at four dollars per annum, if not a less sum.

It still remains to inform our friends, that the gentleman to whom we look to be our editor, having become successfully established in his professional practice in the city of New-York, cannot feel himself justified in relinquishing his prospects, unless a pledge can be given that the paper shall be sustained for two years. If his services are to be secured, it must be by a competent number of subscriber at five dollars for the first year, and possibly four or less for the second.

It is now to be determined after this explanation, whether the publication we propose shall be patronized by a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant its commencement. We request of those gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent, and of others who may be disposed to promote the object, and they will consent to act for us in obtaining subscribers, either themselves personally, or by some friend who may be willing to undertake the task. And we would hope that these papers may be returned by mail, or some other conveyance, in the course of a month, that the question may be resolved as early as possible, whether the plan we propose is to pass into operation or not.

CONDITIONS SUMMARILY STATED.

1. The payment from each subscriber will be five dollars in advance, and five dollars and a half if not in made till after six months from the time of subscription, for the first year. For the second year, it will not be more, possibly it may be less than four dollars in advance, and four dollars and a half after six months.

2. The date of the first paper sent to a subscriber will be considered as the beginning of the year for which he subscribes.

3. The paper will be issued once a week, on a folio sheet, with good type, and not more than two columns allowed to advertisements.

4. We cannot stipulate at present that the publication shall commence, unless 1200 subscribers shall be obtained for two years.

5. All letters addressed post paid, to "The Harbinger," at Chapel Hill, N Carolina.

These are such terms as we are able to offer, after having employed our best efforts upon the object for some months past. We are not sanguine that they will be accepted. We can only say, that if competent encouragement should be afforded to the Harbinger it is not to be doubted that under the management of the editor we have procured, it will be high in rank among the periodical publications of the United States. Should it fail in obtaining the necessary patronage, we shall not regret the time, exertion, or expense, which have been employed in the enterprize.

Chapel Hill, Febuary 24, 1832.

TAILORING!

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has recently received, and will continue to receive regularly, as they are published, the London and New York Fashions, from A. F. Saguess, of New York. Therefore, he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a neat and fashionable style. For durability, taste and fashion, his work far surpasses any done in this County. A very important object to the customer is, that he cuts out of less cloth and uses less trimmings than any Tailor in the place; which is worthy of consideration.

N B. All garments made by the subscriber will be warranted to fit.

14tf HORACE H. BEARD.

Salisbury, 1832

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has lately purchased of A. B. Daniels, Esq. of Va. by whom he was bred, one half of the thorough bred horse Godolphin Eclipse, rising four years old, sixteen hands high; possessing a large share of bone and muscle; in colour, form and size, resembling his sire, the celebrated American Eclipse; whose pedigree it is unnecessary to mention—as he is universally known to be of the best speed and bottom in the United States; having beaten Sir Charles and Sir Henry out of $30,000.

Godolphin's Dam was sired by old Archie, and her Dam by Medley.

Godolphin Eclipse is untrained, but thought by Judges to be equal to any in the world. He will stand at my stable only.

For particulars of pedigree and terms, See Hand-Bills.

HEZEKIEL SAUNDERS.

Guilford, N. C. 5:18

CHARLESTON and CHERAW

THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. 92

MAIL ROBBERY.

ON the 6th of January last, there was a letter Mailed at Mount Pisgah P. O. at the end of the route N. 2135, directed to Robert Dunaway Lancaster Court-House, Virginia and signed by George Flowers, which said letter contained the one half of a $50, U. S. bill No. 708, the right hand end of which is signed by S. Cheves President which is now in the possession of the said Flowers.—Also the right hand end of a $100 bill U. S. Paper No. 3960 the left hand end of which is signed by W. McIlvaine Cashr. which is also in the hands of said Flowers. The above mentioned letter has been taken out of the Mail Bag by some means—supposed by slipping the strap which confines it. A certain boy named Alfred Wallis who was mail carrier at the time and who has since absconded is supposed to be guilty of the offence. The said Wallis is about 16 years of age, light complexion and stout of his age. A reward of $50 will be given for his apprehension and prosecution to conviction. W KERR, *P. M.*

Statesville, March 7th 1832. 14tf

BLANK DEEDS,

Of every description, neatly printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

New Goods!

DANIEL H. GILES is just receiving his fall and winter supply of GOODS, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

He also continues the manufacture of STILLS and TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers' Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange.

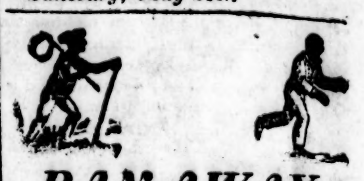
60

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for cash or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.



RAN AWAY.

FROM the Subscriber, on Sabbath the 20th ult. a Negro man, slave, between 45 and 50 years of age, about five feet and some inches high, stout built, with red eyes, and on examination one will be found to have a blemish in it. Had on when he left me an Olive mixed frock coat and a good fur hat. This man went off in company with a Negro man belonging to Thomas Nelson, this fellow is young and tall, had on when he left this a new blew broad cloth coat, and a new fur hat. A reasonable compensation will be given to any person who may lodge these fellows, or either of them in any Jail in North Carolina or Virginia. Information thereof given to the subscriber,—living in Lancaster District South Carolina

4t17 JOHN BARKLAY.

Feb. 24th 1832.

P. S. Nathan will probably attempt to pass as a free man, and may have some pretended free pass or forged certificate of freedom.

J. B.

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

February Session, A. D. 1832.

Wiliam Haden	
vs	
David Maxwell	
Elbea Jenkins and his wife Letitia	Petition for
David Newton	Partition
Robt. G. Haden and Jetither Marr.	

On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Robt. G. Haden and Jetither Marr are not inhabitants of this State, Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the said Robt. G. Haden and Jetither Marr appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next, and shew cause if any they have why the petition of the said Wm. Haden shall not be granted, otherwise the same will be heard exparte and partition ordered accordingly.

6:20 JNO. GILES, *c. c.*

State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Robert Neel, & others,	Bill to substitute a new trustee, and to sell a part of the
vs	Lands belonging to the
Jas. Aston or his heirs at law.	congregation of Coddle Creek meeting house.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant James Aston or his Heirs at law, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants be and appear before this Honorable COURT to be held for the County of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in CONCORD on the Eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead to, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken; and the bill heard exparte. Witness, Paul Barringer clerk of our said court at Office, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1831, and in the 56th year of our Independence.

6t18 PAUL BARRINGER, *c. m. c.*

State of North Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.

January Session, 1832.

Lydia Branton, relict of T. Branton dec'd.	
vs.	Petition for dower.
the heirs of Thomas Branton dec'd.	

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Sally Matthews and Betsey Copeland, two of the heirs at law of Thomas Branton, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Court-House in LINCOLNTON, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said Petition. Otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Vardry McBee Clerk of said Court at Office the third Monday in January 1832. 6t18

VARDRY M'BEE, *C. C. C.*

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $3; and a few reams of wrapping, at the same Price.